HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	305 Hungarian	305 Hungarian	305 Hungarian
305	01 p	25 f	48 h-long
305	02 p-long	26 f-long	
305	03 b	27 v	
305	04 b-long	28 v-long	
305	05 t[01]	29 s[04]	51 i-long[11 33]
305	06 t-long[01]	30 s-long[04]	52 u-trema
305	07 d[01]	31 z[04]	53 u-trema-long[11 12 34]
305	08 d-long[01]	32 z-long[04]	54 i[13]
305	09 t/c-fricative[02 03 30]	33 s-hacek[06 07]	55 e-long[11] [e/yod][64] (free)
305	10 t/c-fricative-long[02 03 30]	34 s-hacek-long[06]	56 o-trema[35]
305	11 d/j-fricative[02 03]	35 z-hacek[06]	57 o-trema-long[11 12 14]
305	12 d/j-fricative-long[02 03]	36 z-hacek-long[06]	58 epsilon[15]
305	13 k	37 m [m-labiodental][62]	59 ash[36] (limited)
305	14 k-long	38 m-long	60 a-long[11 16]
305	15 g	39 n[01] [eng][62]	61 u-long[11]
305	16 g-long	40 n-long[01]	62 u[17]
305	17 t/s[04]	41 n-palatal	63 o[37]
305	18 t/s-long[04]	42 n-palatal-long	64 o-long[11] [o/w][64] (free)
305	19 d/z[04 31] (limited)	43 l[08]	65 alpha[18]
305	20 d/z-long[04 31] (limited)	44 l-long[09]	66 yod[19 38] [yod-voiceless][61]
305	21 t/s-hacek[05]	45 r-trill[04 10]	67 yod-long
305	22 t/s-hacek-long[05]	46 r-trill-long[04]	68 w[39] (loan)
305	23 d/z-hacek[05 32] (loan) [d/z-hacek-long][63]	47 h [x][60] [c-fricative][60]	

305 $a Hungarian $b Standard Budapest $d Finno-Ugric $e Hungary $f 12 million $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

305 $a Kalman, Bela $b 1972 $c "Hungarian Historical Phonology" $e The Hungarian Language, ed. by Lorand Benko and Samu Imre, 49-83 $f Janua Linguarum, series practica, 134 $g The Hague: Mouton $q author is native speaker $s This article is historically slanted, but an adequate presentation of contemporary Hungarian phonology is made at the end of the article. MR

305 $a Banhidi, Zoltan, Zoltan Jokay, and Denes Szabo $b 1965 $c Learn Hungarian $g Budapest: Publishing House for Textbooks $q authors are native speakers $s For a pedagogical text the phonology is well presented.

305 $a Hall, Robert A., Jr. $b 1938 $c An Analytical Grammar of the Hungarian Language $d Supplement to Language 14 $f Language Monograph, 18 $g Linguistic Society of America $g Reprinted by Kraus Reprint Corporation, New York, 1966 $q author is a non-native speaker

305 $a Hall, Robert A., Jr. $b 1944 $c Hungarian Grammar $d Supplement to Language 20 $f Language Monograph, 21 $g Linguistic Society of America $g Reprinted by Kraus Reprint Corporation, New

York, 1966 $q author is a non-native speaker

305 $a **FREQUENCY OF SOUNDS** $A See table, p.77.

305 $a **LONG CONSONANTS** $A "The long (geminate) consonants have double the length of their simplex analogues.... Geminate consonants do not occur initially. They are independent of the length of the vowels preceding them." (Kalman 1972, p.72) "In Hungarian, each consonant can be pronounced short...or geminate. Geminates have approximately double the length of short consonants. In the case of a plosive, only the stoppage lasts longer.... In pre- or post-consonantal position the consonant is not pronounced geminate as a rule." (Kalman 1972, p.75) "Hungarian consonants can be both long and short.... The long consonants are pronounced two or three times longer than the short ones.... If a word ends with a double consonant and is followed by a word beginning with a vowel or a break in speech..., then the double consonant is pronounced as a medial sound [i.e. long--MRI].... If the double consonant is followed by a consonant without a break in speech, then the double consonant is pronounced short." (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.23) "All consonants may occur lengthened in medial position; all except /m, v, z-hacek, f/ in final position. Long consonants in final position are pronounced as simple lengthened consonants, i.e. with plosion approximately twice the length of that of a short consonant.... Long consonants in medial position, however, are pronounced as geminated, i.e. with a new semi-implosion following the first plosion before the ultimate explosion." (Hall 1938, p.14)

305 $a **LONG VOWELS** $A "/i-long, u-long, u-trema-long/ have been maintained almost solely by the authority of spelling rules and respect for the symmetry of seven short and seven long vowels. They have a minimal rate of frequency..., that is hardly one percent when combined. In certain dialects /i-long, u-long, u-trema-long/ do not occur at all. In the standard a small number of minimal pairs can be found.... The disappearance of short-long opposition among the high vowels would result in no more than about a dozen homonyms." (Kalman 1972, p.68-69) "In the speech of the younger generation, /i-long, u-long, u-trema-long/ have dropped out of use, and have been replaced by the corresponding short vowels." (Hall 1944, p.13) "The difference between [i-long] and [i], until some years ago neglected in orthography, is not as sharply marked as that between other pairs of long and short vowels; it is not present in the dialects east of the Danube, and some words may be pronounced with [i-long] or [i] indifferently." (Hall 1938, p.15)

305 $a **STRESS** $A "Word-onset is indicated by a stress accent, with forceful expulsion of air from the lungs on the initial syllable of every word.... In words of more than two syllables, a secondary accent, gradually diminishing in intensity, falls on the following alternate syllables (third, fifth, etc.).... Ordinary stress is therefore not of phonemic significance; extra or emphatic stress, however, is phonemic." (Hall 1938, p.20)

305 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)(C)V(:)(C)(C) $A An intervocalic single short consonant belongs to the syllable of the following vowel. Two consonants in intervocalic position are divided between the two syllables. Likewise, long consonants in intervocalic position end one syllable and begin the next. In medial clusters of three consonants the first two belong to the first syllable, the third to the second syllable. When a word ending in a consonant is followed immediately in the same breath group by a word beginning in a vowel, the consonant is pronounced in the same syllable as the following vowel. (See Hall, p.20, 21.)

305 01 $A "In producing /t/ and /d/ [and /n/: cf. p.26], "the tongue-tip touches the gums directly behind the upper teeth" (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.24); "dental." (Hall, Kalman)

305 02 $A Though the International Phonetic Association represents Hungarian /t/c-fricative/ as a palatal stop, and uses it to exemplify the symbol [c], Kalman (p.74) describes it and /d/j-fricative/ as affricates, with a palatal fricative as second element. Hall uses phonetic symbols for stops, but calls them "affricates." Banhidi et al. (p.27) likewise use the term "affricate," but give phonetic symbols "t/yod" and "d/yod."

305 03 $A /t/c-fricative/ and /d/j-fricative/ are "pronounced with the top of the tongue against gum-ridge." (Hall 1938, p.18)

305 04 $A /t/s, d/z, s, z, r-trill/ and their long counterparts are described as "dental" by Hall and Kalman.

305 05 $A The palatoalveolar affricates are described as "alveolar, hushing unvoiced affricate." (Kalman 1972, p.69); "palatal" (Hall 1938); "pronounced with top of tongue against hard palate." (Hall 1938, p.18)

305 06 $A The palatoalveolar spirants are described as "alveolar, hushing...spirant[s]" (Kalman 1972, p.71); "palatal." (Hall 1938)

305 07 $A /s-hacek/ has "a labial character." (Kalman 1972, p.71)

305 08 $A /l/ is labeled "dental" by Hall, "alveolar" by Kalman. Banhidi et al. (p.25) note that "the tongue-tip touches the gums."

305 09 $A "It is rather usual to pronounce the geminate /l-long/ with short quantity if it follows /a-long/." (p.75)

305 10 $A /r-trill/ is "uttered by rolling the tip of the tongue four or five times." (Kalman 1972, p.71); "dental flap or trill." (Hall 1944, p.15)

305 11 $A "Long vowels are usually somewhat tenser...than their short counterparts." (p.76)

305 12 $A /u-trema-long/ and /o-trema-long/ have "narrower lip-rounding" than /u-trema/ and /o-trema/. (Hall 1938, p.16)

305 13 $A /i/ is "similar to the [iota] sound in the [English] words 'lip, is, fifty' but it is produced well forward and with a wider opening than the English sound." (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.20) "[i] is not identical with the English [iota] sound, because in Hungarian it is higher and tenser." (p.70) [i] is "slightly more closed than English [iota]." (Hall 1938, p.15)

305 14 $A /o-trema-long/ has a higher tongue position than /o-trema/. (Hall 1938, p.16)

305 15 $A "The place of articulation [of /epsilon/] is midway between English [epsilon] and [ash] as in 'bet' and 'bat'.... This vowel shows individual variations in tongue height." (p.69-70)

305 16 $A In producing /a-long/, "the tongue is somewhat higher and more to the front than in English 'father'.... It resembles the 'a' vowel in French 'quatre' and 'la,' pronounced long." (p.69)

305 17 $A /u/ is "like the [upsilon] sound pronounced in the [English] words 'good,' 'put,' 'took' but pronounced more rounded." (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.20) "It is tenser and further back than English [upsilon] in 'put,' 'book,' 'good.'" (p.71)

305 18 $A Most often /alpha/ is symbolized phonetically as [o-open]. Kalman (p.69) identifies it as similar to the American English vowel in "bought." Banhidi et al. use the symbol [alpha-unrounded], with the comment "little lip-rounding." (p.23) Kalman also gives IPA [alpha] as an equivalent. (p.73)

305 19 $A /yod/ is produced "with stronger friction than in English 'young' or 'yield.'" (p.70)

305 30 $A /t/c-fricative/ is "a comparatively rare consonant." (Hall 1938, p.18)

305 31 $A /d/z/ and /d/z-long/ "can be met with only in a few words." There appears to be no contrast between them. (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.26) They are "rare sound[s], not occurring in initial position." (Hall 1938, p.17)

305 32 $A /d/z-hacek/ "occurs only in a few words of foreign origin." (Banhidi, Jokay, and Szabo 1965, p.27)

305 33 $A "In final position /i-long/ occurs only in a few one-syllable words." (p.77)

305 34 $A /u-trema-long/ rarely occurs initially. (p.77)

305 35 $A /o-trema/ does not occur finally. (p.71)

305 36 $A "In many dialects there is another sound [in addition to [epsilon]], a more open short one, open as in [English] 'had,' 'bad,' 'man.'" (Banhidi, Jokay and Szabo 1965, p.22) "Although the major part of the language area does make a differentiation between /epsilon/ and /ash/, many factors are beginning to cause a collapse of these two phonemes. Consequently, the number of those using both phonemes is decreasing. Orthography, first of all, favours the dominance of the single short [epsilon], in principle making no distinction whatever between /epsilon/ and /ash/. The influence of the orthography in this respect receives reinforcement from day to day through books, newspapers and schools. The Hungarian capital, with her more than two million inhabitants, also works against the preservation of both of the phonemes.... Finally a by no means negligible factor is the symmetry of the seven short and seven long vowels exerting their influence through paradigmatical changes as well." (p.68) Hall (1944, p.13) identifies these two vowels as [e] and [epsilon].

305 37 $A "/o/ is rare in final position." (p.70)

305 38 $A Hungarian formerly had a palatal "l" which "has now become [yod] throughout in standard Hungarian speech, but is still kept distinct in the orthography." (Hall 1938, p.18)

305 39 $A /w/ occurs "only after vowels in certain loan words." (Hall 1944, p.15)

305 60 $A In syllable-final position /h/ is realized as [x] after back vowels, and as [c-fricative] after front vowels. (p.15)

305 61 $A /yod/ is devoiced in word final position after a voiceless obstruent or /r-trill/. (p.15)

305 62 $A A nasal consonant assimilates its place of articulation to a following consonant, within a word or across a morpheme or word boundary. (p.80)

305 63 $A /d/z-hacek/ is long between vowels and finally. (Banhidi et al., p.27; Kalman, p.69)

305 64 $A /e-long/ and /o-long/ are frequently diphthongized. (Hall 1938, p.15f) (The diphthongal pronunciations are not mentioned by Kalman, and are explicitly forbidden by Banhidi et al. (p.24f))